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For Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, and Boys.
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WINTER FASHIONS .- The fashionables of our city are yet undecided as to what style of coats they shall wear this Winter, but have unanimously adopted Knox's superb Wintria Har, as an article that cannot be excelled. No. 312 Broadway presents a busy scene just now. GENIN'S FESTIVAL HAT for YOUNG MEN.

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LORIS BROOKS & SON, (Established 1829) No. 183 Fu opposite Church st. LADIES THICK WINTER BOOTS.-Thick Win-

ter Boors are the only safety for Ladies who are exposed to the cold this very piercing Winter. CANTRELL, No. 313 Broadway, has an endless stock of Shoes. Gailers. Stippers and Thes for Ladies and Children. Gentlemen's Patent Leather Boots, &c. To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas, a cer-

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas, a certain sparty has, for some time past, exposed for safe (and sold) a certain stude of Lorskos, put up and labeled, or branded, in such a manner and with such a wrapper, in imitation of our box and label or brand, and wrapper, as to be likely to impose upon the public, and induce the unwary to believe that, in purchasing safe article, they were purchasing our celebrated "horsental Trocks." We hereby warn the public that the same is a spurious article, and that the sale of the same is in no way authorized by us. Each box of our "Bronomal Trocks." is marked with our assue; no other is genuine.

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> KEROSENE OIL A full supply for the Winter.

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Beautifying, Cleansing, Gurling,
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With HALL's Patent Powder-Proof Locks,
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUYERS are unrivaled. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No obtaining not turning up behind. Barchelou's Hain Dva, the best in the world; the only intraless and reliable Dye knows. Applied at the Factory, No. 262 Broadway, opposite the Park. A FRIEND IN NEED-TRY IT.

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The great external remody of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated hem setter, whose fame is unitvaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rhoumatian, gout, newralga, symmas, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scales, piles, Junipago, headsche, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHANDRON & Co., Proprietors, Norwich, Cons. For each everywhere.

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Having seem so two relate the easier that their benefits smould be shared by all our brethren, and hence we have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your brethren,

Amel Strees.

Drethren, Thos. Carlton, J. Porten, J. Banz, Edwards, Wn. A. Cox. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES. The Family Sewing Machine, A

"The Family Sewing Machine.....

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FARILY SEWING-MACHINES, No. 496 Broadway, New-York, No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "We profet Grover & Baker's for our own family use."-[N. Y.

DR. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL Quas Thoss with success, in effecting permanent curve of eller-nia or Rupture at No. 2 Vessy-at. Leadnes waited upon by a fe-mile in private rooms. Also, Thursans of overy description for permanent retention of Rupture, Buthing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Surpensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, and all Surgical appliances scientifically applied, by Manau & Co. No. 2 Vessy-st., N. Y.

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IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS. This most distressing disease, as well as Indigestion, Heart-urs, Sour Stonach, Liver Conflaint, Acidity, Biliots-EVER, DOER STORAGE, LIVER CONFIGNATION, ACIDITY, BILLIOTS,
EMBES, JASNDICE, FRYER AND ACTE, FERRALE COMPLENTS,
CONTYPENESS, LOSS OF APPETURE, HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBELSTE, &c., of however long standing, stubborn or chronic
character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily,
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by the use of that wonderful preparation,
THE ORYGENATED BITTERS.
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The best application for MALIGNANT PURVELER, BOILS, AND CARBUNGLES.

In these cases, a piece of the Plaster large enough to ever the postelle, boil, or carbunde, is all that is required. The Plaster should be changed two or three times a day, and when the tomors break, keep them clean, and apply till healed. Mr. Caifassi, Dr. Valliandet, and Dr. Jacquinot, report that probably these Plasters are specifies in all diseases of the akin surface. Their value is beyond dispute. Even moth (lichen) and all affections of the skin are cured by keeping a Plaster on for two or tippe days. In three days affect is taken of, the skin will be free from any mark or eruption. They even take not wrinkles. In a medicinal point of view, they are rapidly gaining ground.

Hear what the Hon. Garl Schultze of Chicago says:

Chicago. Sept. 25, 1858.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1858.

To the Editors of The New York Criminal Zeitung—GENTLEMEN: I shall feed obliged if you will inform your friend, Mr.
Delchman, that I have quite recovered from the severe pains in
my chest, from which I have so long suffered. Allcook's Founds.
Players cured me, of which he spoke so highly. I had tried
almost everything to relieve the pain, without any heasts, before
I used this plaster, which, strange to say, in a few days after
putting it on perfectly relieved me. I have worn the plasters for
the last mine months, channing once in a week of two, without he last nine months, changing once in a week or two, withou the last nine months, changing once in a west to be a super-any return of the pain in my chest, or the least difficulty in taking any kind of food. This can be attested by all my friends and my family. Show Deichman this letter, and please to publish in your paper. Most respectfully. CARL SCHILLE. NOTE BY EDITORS OF CRIMINAL ZHITTEG.-We have no personal knowledge of Mr. Schultze, but insert his letter with pleasure, as it affords us an opportunity for saying that any one afflicted with pains in the chest, accompanied with indigestion, can, by applying at this office, receive ample testimony from one who has been restored to health by these very Plastinis of Mr. Allcook, which he used for six months for a similar affection. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., New-York, and by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26, 1856,

The "Riggs TRUSS."-Water-proof, always

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whetever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

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edition that is taken ites from Clubs should always be written for by the Postmaster or Agent from whose Club the paper is taken, stating whose the remittance was sent. By doing so delay may frequently be

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every morning and Evening—(Sendays excepted)—the morn is delivered to City Subscribers at 12} cents per week.

To Advertisers.

Those who wish to advertise in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, will please send in their announcements as early as possible. Having a larger circulation than any other weekly newspaper, it is the very best medium through which to reach all parts of the country. Price, One Dollar a line, each insertion.

Advertisements for this week's issue must be handed in to-day.

To Advertisers.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1860 will be issued about Christmas, and a limited number of pages will be devoted to advertisements, which will be indexed. Price \$75 per page; \$40 for balf a page.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Dec. 13 .- Mr. King presented a petition from Mayor Tiemann of New-York and 103 others in favor of a Homestead bill. Mr. Mason's Harper's Ferry resolution was taken up, and debate resumed, Mr. Clay leading off in reply to Republican Senators. He expressed the belief, confidently, that the election of a Republican President would necessarily result in a dissolution of the Union. The South were forewarned, and would be forearmed for her hour of trial. Mr. Gwin concurred in all that Mr. Clay said, and hoped the Republicans would not press a policy which could only end disastrously to the Union. Mesers. Hale and Wilson replied, reiterating the arguments they have before employed. Mr. Wade has the floor

House, Dec. 13 .- The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Hickman to amend the journal of Saturday so as to state that he had moved the adoption of the Plurality rule, Mr. Sickles took the floor and proceeded to argue, in reply to Mr. Hickman, that there were in the North millions of hearts devoted not only to the Union, but to the Constitution, on which it rests. He also depied Mr. H.'s charge that the South had violated all covenants, compacts, and compromises Mr. Adrain, in a reply to the charges made by The Constitution, made some striking developments relative to the course adopted by the Administ the Lecompton struggle in Congress. He also pointed out pretty plainly the course he and his constituents would pursue with respect to the action in the Charleston Convention. A running debate was had, in which the political position of members was sought for, when the House adjourned without a ballot, or taking any question.

We have intelligence from Havana to the 10th. Gen. Concha was to leave Cuba on the 13th.

There were no signs of the Nova-Scotian at Portland last night. She is fourteen days out from

Messrs. James Robb and Charles Congdon yesterday obtained full possession of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad for the benefit of the bondholders.

A memorial has been presented to the Virginia Legislature, praying for a commutation of the sentence of the young man Coppie, one of the Harper's Ferry prisoners.

The debate in the Representatives' Hall yesterday was, on the whole, rather instructive and profitable. Mr. Adrain's remarks are especially lucid, and are calculated to dispel some auxieties. Mr. Hickman will soon be given over by the Sham Democracy as unmanageable. We note with pleasure that the Republicans consume little or none of

From Charlestown, we learn that extensive preparations are making for the executions on Friday. Nineteen military companies are now on duty, and six more are expected to be present. Citizens are still obliged to give the countersign. Green and Copeland are to be hung at 11 o'clock a. m., and Cook and Coppic at 3 p. m. They all look calmly upon their approaching doom. The citizens are anxious for a relief from the military siege, and, it is said, would willingly dispense with hanging Stevens and Hazlett, if that would rid them of the presence of the military.

The State Committee of the Wood or Mozart Hall section of the Democracy yesterday met at Congress Hall, Albany-all the members present except Mayor Wood, and Mr. Eddy of Niagara. The Hon. John A. Greene presided. Mr. B. F. Rae made an ineffectual effort to have a resolution adopted excluding reporters. A Committee of five was appointed to call primary meetings and conventions to elect delegates to the National Convention before the 1st of January next. Mr. McMahon offered a series of resolutions denouncing Collector Schell, Postmaster Fowler, Surveyor Hart, and

Municipal election of New-York. The resolutions were laid over to a future meeting, by a vote of 4 to 3-the rest of the Committee having left.

The Hon. Daniel E. Sickles yesterday assured the mass meeting now sitting in the Representatives' Hall at Washington that the North would withdraw its support from "a sectional party" when it found said support culminating in such raids as John Brown's-that the religious sentiment of the North was not on that side, &c., &c. [We believe the same gentleman assured Mr. Buchanan in November, '58, that New-York was then going for his Administration: Result: Opposition Congressmen 29; Adm. do. 4.] If Mr. Sickles's assurances give any body any comfort, by all means let him multiply them.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 8th are received. They give a confirmation to the reported victories of Miramon, and state that it was probable that he combined forces of Miramon and Robles would soon attack Vera Cruz, and that owing to treason among the Juarez party, they would meet with uccess. Minister McLane was on board the Brooklyn. Senor Fuentre had left the Juarez Cabinet, and Ocampo resumes the portfolio of Foreign Relations. Gen. Cobos was in possession of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and had seized a arge quantity of arms.

At the meeting of the Supervisors yesterday, the Committee on Printing reported, in regard to the Record Commission business, that the Commissioners had on hand 7,500 bound volumes, and 2,000,000 unbound sheets of records and judgments of the County Clerk's office; that the cost of printing and binding thus far amounted to \$400,000, which amount had been paid by the County Treasurer, on the certificates of the Commissioners. According to the bills on file in the County Treasurer's office, these volumes had been bound at an expense to the county, for binding alone, of \$2 90 per volume. The contractors, Messrs. Bowne & Hasbrouck, must have made a good thing out of this job, for themselves and their friends, as it appears that they immediately sub-contracted the work to A. D. Bloodgood, for 75 cents for the thick, and 60 cents for the thin volumes, being an average of 67 cents a volume. Messrs. Bowne & Hasbronck thus netted the snug little profit of \$2 224 per volume. The sub-contractor declares that he has offered to do similar binding for 50 cents a volume. It was evident, from the investigations of the Committee, that the Record Commissioners have paid for the work performed at least four times more than its true value. If all this money went into the coffers of the contractors, all we have to say is that they are singularly fortunate fellows. The Supervisors are now endeavoring to obtain possession of these precious documents, for the benefit of the depleted County Treasury. It is doubtful, however, if they will ever prove to be worth so much as the white paper on which they were printed.

With no desire to hasten the denouement, we ask the American people to contemplate thoughtfully the spectacle presented by their incheate House of Representatives at Washington. That body was chosen in pursuance of the Federal Constitution, to perform certain important and clearly specified duties; the first of which is the election of officers for the government and guidance of its deliberations. Until those officers shall have been chosen and installed, it is incapable of doing any legislative business, for it is not properly a House, a legislative assembly, but a mob, a political club, a mass meeting. There is no evidence, even that the persons who sit and spout and vote in the Representatives Hall have any better right to do so than those who merely shout and clap hands in the galleries. Almost every day affords new proofs of the imminent danger of explosion among the inflammable materials collected in that Hall-an explosion which may drench, not the Hall only but the Nation also, in fraternal blood. Yet, in the face of this danger, we see a minority of the presumptive Members commencing a row about Slavery in advance of any organization, keeping it up from day to day in contempt of all remonstrance, fighting off every motion to proceed to ballot, or to adopt the Plurality rule, and moving and voting for adjournments, at every opportunity, as if the urgency of public business and the righteous claims of longsuffering public creditors were of no account when compared with the dictates of faction.

So long as there was a hope of effecting some dicker with the South Americans and independents, whereby the House should be organized in the interest of the Sham Democracy, there might have been some shadow of excuse for this course. Now, since this hope has been abandoned, why persist in maintaining this anarchy? Why net organize forthwith ! Why not at least let those who want the House organized vote? Why adjourn, and adjourn, and talk Buncombe, and stave off, when all metive for so doing has vanished? The Republicans, it is known, will not desert Mr. Sherman; they are willing to adopt the Plurality rule, or to go on voting until an organization shall be effected. Why should not this be done ?

If it were the Republican party which was thus fighting off an organization and keeping the House in anarchy, how the conservatism of our Cotton presses and Union-savers would ring out in noisy denunciation! How the People would be exhorted to meet without distinction of party and condemn the outrage! If they were Republican members who are continually proclaiming that, if the other party shall win the next Presidential contest, they will dissolve the Union, how the shade of Washington would be invoked to appear and rebuke their treason! But, since none but Democrats are threaten ing disunion, our conservatives propose to hold a preeting to rebuke-not those who threaten, but those who are threatened! We, who are resolved to uphold and remain in the Union, whether victorious or vanquished, are to be denounced because our antagenists threaten to dissolve unless they can beat us henceforth as they have hitherto done! But the Country sees and will consider.

THE NORTH EXPLAINING.

The N. Y. Times reasonably suggests that, if a meeting is to be held here to reassure the South o the fraternal and Union-loving sentiments of the North, these who sympathize with and embody the convictions of a majority of the Northern People ought to be invited to take part in the preliminarie and in preparing the resolves which are to expres the views of the convocation. It is all very well argues The Times, for Messrs. James W. Beekman Watts Sherman and Matthew Morgan to assure the South that they are "sound on the goose;" but, since nobody ever suspected them of being otherwise, what does that amount to? Why not invite Mesers. David Dudley Field, Wm. Curtis

ing the call, preparing the resolves, and to define their respective positions by speeches from the platform of the meeting? Their demonstrations of good-will to the South would have a real significance, by exhibiting to the Southern people the pacific views and conservative sentiments of a majority of the people of our State, and thus would exert a tranquilizing and harmonizing effect through-

But can it be necessary to hold any meeting to this end! Messrs. Field, Noyes, and Evarts have addressed public meetings in our City, and submitted resolves to such meetings, at intervals throughout the last twelve years. We challenge any one to produce a sentence or sentiment from either of them which evinced hostility to the South or disloyalty to the Union. The French have a proverb importing that "Whose excuses, accuses." Mesers. Field, Noyes, and Evarts do not need to proclaim or vindicate their loyalty to the Constitution and Union; but, if their influence is needed to give emphasis to a declaration of our City in favor of both or either, we are sure it may be had by so framing the call for the meeting as not to do vioence to their convictions.

Twelve years ago last September, the Democracy of our State held a Convention at Utica for the pemination of State officers. David Dudley Field was one of the Delegates. The Hunker wing of the party, by desperate exertions, and by contesting the return of most of the Radicals, secured the ascendency, ejected a dozen or two of the Radicals from their seats, and so made their predominance decisive. To that Convention, David Dudley Field, on the part of the Radicals, submitted this declaration of sentiment;

Resided, That, while the Democracy of New-York, represented in this Convention, will fallifully adhere to all the compro-mises of the Constitution, and jestorally maintain all the reserved rights of the States, they declare—since the crisis has arrived when the question must be mest—their uncompromising bostliny to the extension of Slavery into any Territory now Free, or which may hereafter be acquired by any action of the Government of the Economy.

-That resolve, we venture to say-without having seen or had any communication with Mr. Field, for months-expresses with substantial accuracy his present convictions on the ruling topic, and is the key-note to his whole political action throughout the last twelve years. He is not and never was an Abolitionist, in any sense that implies action by the State or People of the North upon the institutions of the Southern States, but simply, thoroughly, defensively, a Republican. And we have no reason to believe that the sentiments of Messrs. Noves and Evarts on this topic differ essentially from his. If, then, the professional Union-savers wish the cooperation of Republicans in their efforts, upon any platform which does not conflict with their invincible hostility to the Extension of Slavery, they have only to ask it; but if they choose to get on by themselves, they have perfect liberty to do that. Only let us clearly understand each other, and let the Country fairly understand us all. To this end, let

each party state precisely what it means.

—The Resolve above quoted was not passed by the Democratic Convention to which it was submitted; but the Hunker majority did not venture to reject it-they laid it on the table. The Radical section, then led by James Wadsworth, Preston King, John Van Buren, Dudley Field, Wm. F. Havemeyer, James R. Deolittle, Sam'l J. Tilden, Henry B. Stanton, Peter Cagger, Bradford R. Wood, William Cassidy, &c., held a Mass Convention soon after at Herkimer, and emphatically affirmed the sentiment of Mr. Field's resolution, which was long borne at the head of their organ, The Albany Atlas, as the corner-stone of their faith. It was upon this basis that they fought the fight of 1848, and gave Mr. Van Buren a decided majority of the Popular Vote of our State over the Hunker vote for Gen. Cass, though the Federal offices and hopes of office weighed powerfully in the scale of

-The Whig State Convention met at Syracuse three or four days after the Democratic aforesaid had adjourned; and, finding Mr. Field's resolve on the table, they took it up and passed it by a unanimous vote (with only the nonessary substitution of "Whig Freemen" for "Democracy"). WASHING-TON HUNT presided ever this Convention; JAMES BROOKS wrote its Address, and MILLARD FILL- is to say, the se-called Democratic party. MORE was placed at the head of its ticket. The Convention was quite full; yet no man uttered a whisper of demur to the passage of Mr. Field's resolve aforesaid. Mr. Brooks's Address, with reference to the Mexican War then in progress, says: "Wo! wo! to the men who have dispatched it [our National Flag] upon its mission of conquest, and, what is yet worse, the conversion of a Free into Slaveholding Territory."

Disguise its intents, purposes, and consequences as sophistry may strongle to do, the further great truth cannot be hidden, that its main object is the conquest of a market for slaves; and that the flar our victorious legious rally around, fight under, and fell for is to be desecrated from its holy character of Liberty and Emanoi-pation into an errand of Bondage and Slavery."

We protest, too, in the name of the Rights of Man, and of erty, against the further Extension of Slavery in North Ameri

-As Mr. Brooks is new among our most conspicnous and efficious Union-savers, it may be that he has recented the sentiments he expressed as above; but the People have not. If he has, let him say so explicitly, and ask those who have done likewise to take part in this Union-saving Meeting. Or, if he wishes the cooperation of Republicans, let him have the call so modified that they may attend, without exhibiting the shameful spectacle of apostasy which in his case excites such general disgust.

THE UNION-A POINT SETTLED.

One of the ablest lawyers this State ever produced cautioned his students against contending with the Court, in the course of a trial, after it had decided a point against them; and especially, he used to say, if the Judge rules in your favor, don't keep on talking as if you doubted the soundness of the decision. We commend this advice to the Union-savers. At the Boston meeting, Gen. Cushing told his auditors that the mantle of Webster and Choate had descended upon the shoulders of Edward Everett. And Mr. Everett, thus enrobed, proceeded to pass upon the point in controversy, to wit, the danger of a dissolution of the Union. At the close of a long argument, marked with all the gravity and a good deal of the density of a judicial opinion, he pronounced the unanimous judgment of the Court in these emphatic words: "No. no. a thousand times no! This glorious Union shall not perioh! Frechos logncy of our fathers, it shall go down honored and cherished to our children. Generations unborn shall enjoy its privileges as we have done, and, if we leave them poor in all besides, we will transmit to them the boundless wealth of its blessings. [Vebnancat applains.]

We submit to Mr. J. W. Beekman and his Committee that this is conclusive of the point at issue. As for ourselves, we shall not keep on arguing as if we questioned the jurisdiction of the Court, the capacity of the Judge, or the soundness of his decision. Brother Conservatives, let

Among the most amusing reasons given for holding the Union-saving meeting in this city, is that put forth by The N. Y. Times yesterday. That journal is very adxious that the meeting should be

udgment be entered up and agitation cease!

an opportunity to express their views upon the present state of affairs. It wants to know what Mr. Dudley Field, and Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, and Mr. Wm. C. Noyes, and other Republican gentlemen of distinction, think and have to say upon the general subject of our domestic concerns. Now, while we shall not be accused of wishing in the least to belittle or disparage the gentlemen named -for nobody can have greater respect for their opinions than we have-we yet beg leave to suggest to The N. Y. Times that there is a Unionsaving Committee of Republicans now in daily session at Washington, comprised of members of the Federal Congress, from whom it can obtain just the information it professes to want. If The N. Y. Times will only read The Washington Globe, it cannot fail to have its eager, desire quenched by authoritative official expounders of Republicanism. Several highly-distinguished Republican members of Congress have spoken at length on this very question, and many others have spoken briefly. Why don't The N. Y. Times read what has been said by Thomas Corwin of the House, and Senators Trumbuil, Fessenden, Hale, and others, if it wishes to satisfy its patriotic anxiety on this head? They are all representative men, and their official posiion gives weight to their utterences.

But this sort of talk is all gammon. The Unionsaving meetings are not got up to save the Union, nor with any purpose of coming at the sentiments of the Republican party, or any of its members, on any subject whatever. That is just what is not wanted. Because, if that sentiment were fairly and fully expounded, the vocation of the Union-savers would be gone. The real object of the meetings is not to save the Union, nor to save the Government from dissolution or from harm; it is to save it from the hands of the Republicans. And to succeed. the orators believe they must malign and belie that body of men after the fashion in which they were maligned and belied before our last election, by that excessively Democratic body, the Fifth Avenue politicians; they believe that they must curse them after the manner in which Caleb Cushing swore at the recent meeting in Fancuil Hall. This could not so well be done if Republicans were on the spot to defend themselves, and expose the motives and purposes of their assailants. The N. Y. Times and its party will therefore have to rest satisfied with the daily exposition of the views of Republicans on all public topics which it can obtain by a faithful perusal of the Congressional debates, and the columns of Republican journals. Our cotemporary, in his capacity of a political Oliver Twist, is unreasonable to ask for "more."

Will the Union meeting, at the Academy of Music, content itself with anathemas upon the seventeen white men and five negroes who lately invaded Virginia on a slave stealing expedition, and who have caused a panic of terror throughout the South? Or will it repeat the stale falsehood that the Republican party is responsible for that invasion -a falsehood which Mr. Curry, the other day, characterized as it deserved? Or will they turn aside from John Brown's preposterous demonstration, already wiped out in blood, to pay due attention to that great party of Disunionists which boldly lifts the banner of treason in the Halls of Congress, and which counts among its members three of the representatives of this great commerciai metropolis? The Republican party proposes to maintain the Union at all hazards; and to hold to the stern reckoning of Public Justice every man who dares lay his hand on that sacred and beneficent structure. The Democratic party, speaking through some of its ablest orators in Congress, says that if, at the next Presidential election, the result, though perfectly legal and Constitutional, shall not be such as to suit it, the Union shall be destroyed.

-If then you are really friends of the Union. which of these two parties should you denounce nd oppose? Which of them should you encourage nd support?

Who are Disunionists? The party represented by the eighty-eight men who vote for Mr. Bocock for Speaker of the House of Representatives. That

The most eminent among these eighty-eight men have repeatedly declared that if, in 1860, a Republican President shall be elected-elected peacefully, legally, constitutionally-they will dissolve the Union. In these treasonable declarations, their candidate for Speaker has tacitly participated; for he has not risen to denounce them with the burning indignation which they must excite in every honest, patriotic heart. The few Northern members of the same party have also made themselves accessory to the crime. They have not protested against it, and they go on voting for Bocock as before. They are all, in effect, Disunionists and incipient traitors. They are a thousand times more to be denounced than John Brown. He was led on by fanaticism, sharpened by the sense of enormous personal wrong These Congressional traitors are so in pursuit of office, and because their party, of which they are the blind instruments, has become a Disunion party. Perhaps, however, after the election of next year, they will learn that practical treason is not so comfortable as treason in theory merely.

The Albany Atlas insists that it was the Republicans, and the Republicans only, who were beaten in our Mayoralty Election. The story the Soft organ tells of this victory of the Democracy, reminds as of Major Rappahannock's description of his personal encounter with Colonel Jackson in the course of their contest for a seat in the Virginia Legislature. "I," said the Major, "I and the Colonel and and a discussion at the Cross-Roads. We had a hot time. After the debate was over, we were in the upper hall of the tavern, surrounded by our backers, disputing about who got the best of it in the debate. Warm words passed between me and the Colonel. In fact, he gave me the lie. Now, you know I never took a lie in my life. My blood was up in a minute. I rushed at the Colonel, seized him by the throat with one hand, and by the leg of his breeches with the other, drugged him to the top of the stairs-they were two stories high and awfully steep-and, after a terrible struggle, I ----." heavens, Major," said a listener, "you didn't throw Colonel Jackson down them stairs !" No! bless your soul! it was I, Major Rappahannock, that got thrown over the banisters, breaking my ancle, staving in three of my cussed ribs, and laming me for life."

As if the returns of the Mayoralty election had not sufficiently justified the course of the Republicans, Mr. Havemeyer yesterday came out with a letter, which we copied in THE TRIBUNE, apparently written for the express purpose of proving that we had merely done our duty in opposing him and the party by which he was presented. In this Marshal Rynders, for their course in the recent Noyes, and Wm. M. Evarts to participate in fram- held, in order that leading Republicans may have letter, Mr. Havemeyer has the usual common but was specially invited.

places about the necessity of preserving the Union and putting down agitation; but he gives them all the lie by declaring his fealty to that party whose representatives in Congress loudly, and without a word of rebuke from their associates, aver that, le the event of the peaceful and constitutional election of a Republican President, in 1860, they will break up the Union. Nay, more: Mr. Havemeyer avous his purpose to do what he can next year to keep is power those open and uncompromising traitors, every one of whom will merit hanging so soon as his menace shall become a deed.

-Every man who really loves the Union and desires its perpetuity, must now admit that, apart from all other considerations, the Constitutional Republican party of New-York deserves the thanks of the country for having kept in private life a friend and ally of traitors and disunionists like Mr. Havemeyer.

The Journal of Commerce says that the call of the Union-saving meeting has been carefully framed, so that no Republican can take part in it.

It is then merely a Democratic meeting, and is ntended to rope into that party as many Old Whigs and Brooks Americans as can be entrapped. The success with Hiram Ketchum at the Mayoralty election was so encouraging and the acquisition was so valuable that a few more of the same sort who are still left are thought worthy of special offort. We hope the organization now represented by Fernando Wood may bag them all; and we trust will keep them so close that they will never get out again.

-It must be pleasing and congenial to these lovers of the Union to find themselves in full communion with the uncompromising Democrats of Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi, pledged to the same objects and working for the same ends. Only let them go with their eyes open. Every man not a fool, who reads the newspapers, must now understand that the only Disunion party in the country is that which arrogates to itself the name of Democratic.

Horatio Seymour, Soft, Francis B. Cutting, Hard, and James S. Thayer, Soft-Hard-Whig, are announced as the orators at the Union-saving meeting. We hope they will tell us explicitly whether they propose to join in the proposed destruction of the Government in case the Presidential Election goes against them next year. Speak out, gentlemen! Do you belong to the Disunion party, or not? If you do not, what business have you at this meeting ? If you do, say so hke men, and do not have any sneaking in your treason. The matter is too serious for humbug.

Mesars. Watts Sherman, Samuel L. M. Barlow, James T. Soutter, and Benjamin M. Whitlock are among the signers of the call for the Union-saving meeting. They were also among the signers of the infamous Fifth avenue manifesto of the 16th of October last. Would it not be well for these gentlemen, before making their appearance in public again, to purge themselves of the peculiar disgrace which that manifesto has attached to every one of its authors ?

A meeting of those of our citizens who desire to contribute to the relief and sustenance of the widow and orphans of John Brown, will be held in the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening. WENDRLL PHILLIPS and the Rev. GEO. B. CHEEVER will be among the speakers. A charge of 25-cents for admission, (or \$1 with a photograph of Old John) will exclude all but those who sympathise with the object. It is trusted that differences of opinion with regard to the propriety of Brown's invasion will not excite any difference as to the propriety of saving his widow and orphans from destitution. Mrs. Brown's conduct throughout the fearful ordeal she has just passed has been such as to secure her the respectful sympathies of all.

POLITICAL.

-The correspondent of The Philadelphia Press contradicts a recent report from Washington, as follows: tradicts a recent report from Washington, as follows:
"I need scarcely say that the report circulated by The N.
Herald, and other papers, that in the first place a meeting had
taken place between Senster Douglas and the President; and in
the second that advances by the latter for a conclidatory inserview the second that savances by the label for a consumary input was were indigentity and contemptuously requised by Mr. Buchmann, is utterly without foundation. It is distinctly and empirationally untrue in every particular. No such interview took place, nor is there the most remote chause out the part of Mr. Buchmann, or the faintest desire of the Douglasites, that such an interview will reantake place. The report is the week invention of a week nemy; but it overshot the mark.

The same correspondent puts forth the following: The same correspondent puts forth the following:
"Taking of the American party. I authoritatively learn that
the conductors of the Know-Nothing press and others (united)
of the State of New-York, met in convention on the life instant,
and appointed a Committee in every county of the States, to orgains and oc-operate with the excitered fragments of the party
in other States. A Central Committee of Correspondence was
also appointed, consisting of Joei T. Headley, the well-known
author, and late Secretary of the State or New-York; Boswell
Graves, E. R. Jewett of The Buffolo Commercial American
(Fillmore's home organ), C. B. Freeman, and Amen Spencer.
The idea is to create a balance of power. I am gives to understand that the movement has a strong leaning to the Democracy. the idea is to create a balance of power. I am given to understand that the movement has a strong leaning to the Domocracy, at least in the Sants of New-York. A very able and well-considered article on the execution of 'John Brown,' in The Buffalo Advertiser, strongthens this aurmise or belief; also, the suggestive fact that Mr. Weed, in a late Albany Journal, given Mx. Jowett 'a dig under the about rib.'"

-The department and mole of dress of ex-Gov. Foote of Mississippi are eminently Southern, and so his diction. The word which sharp-tongued Yankous and Northern people generally pronounce "there," and others of kindred sound, he pronounces "thabr," very broadly. He is apparently about sixty years of age, with a fresh countenance and piercing eyes. His head is as bald as Martin Van Buren's, with curtains of silver-gray hair on either side, and thin locks of "backbair," as the ladies say; and his face is "coralled," in Mexican phrase, with thick-set, nicely cultivated whiskers of patriarchal length, a few shades darker than the capillary proper. His manner of delivery is peculia and somewhat entertaining, though indistinct. Generally he speaks very slowly, and with extreme gravity, but now and then bursts upon his audience vehe mently, with forcible gesticulation, emphasising two syllables of a polysyllable in the highest key, and dropging off the penultimate into an almost inaudible whis per. To compare sound with feeling, it is like jumping up three steps and falling down on the other sidesort of corduroy sound, which is sustained, up and down, until the excitement subsides. The lecturer's penchant for Latin quotations is irrepressible, and in very had taste. It was said of him in Congress that he required four lexicons to make a speech. -Gen. Scott enjoyed his trip up the Pacific coa

He generally passed part of the evening at his favorite ome of whist. General Harney was "taken all aback" at the announ sement of General Scott's appear ance, but he immediately went on board the North in pay his respects. He is nearly as tall as Scott, has a white head, and wears a diminutive blue can on on sion. He was ill at ease, and seemed not to be a favor i'e with any one.

-The six weeks' residence of the French Court of Complegne is devoted as exclusively as possible to ocial enjoyment. A list of six hundred persons is made op to share the hospitalities of the Imperial family. These are divided into six parts of a hundred each, one of which is invited every week, to take the places of another hundred, who are expected to leave. Seward, of course, was not one of the ax handred,